

# WEATHER.

Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; light variable winds.  
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 88, at 4:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 65, at 6 a.m. today.  
Full report on page 11.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 11.

# The Evening Star

"From Press to Home  
Within the Hour"

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ONE CENT.

## ARMY BILL VETTER, PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO ARTICLES OF WAR

Action on Ground Measure  
Removes Retired Officers  
From Executive Control.

## REINTRODUCTION FOLLOWS DECISION OF MR. WILSON

Chairman Hay of House Military  
Affairs Committee Eliminates  
Objectionable Sections.

## MESSAGE GIVES HIS REASONS

Communication Outlines Cause for  
Executive Disapproval of Legisla-  
tion Carrying Appropriation and  
Preparedness Provisions.

President Wilson today suddenly vetoed the army appropriation bill, with all of its provisions for preparedness, basing his action on the ground that the bill removes retired army officers from liability to special service and the discipline that has heretofore controlled them.

The President, in his veto, says he regards that provision of the bill not only as dangerous to the discipline, but likewise as probably unconstitutional in that it removes from him the control and command of these men vested in him by the Constitution, which gives him supreme command of the army and navy.

The President's veto of the bill possibly may delay adjournment of Congress.

## Bill Hastily Reintroduced.

Chairman James Hay of the House military committee reintroduced the bill minus not only the section to which the President objected, but with the whole revision of the articles of war eliminated. This threatened to complicate the situation.

Mr. Hay announced that he would seek to repass the bill in the House under special rule Tuesday.

"The articles of war will not be permitted to get through in this bill again," Mr. Hay declared emphatically, after a conference with several members of the military affairs committee.

## Will Insert Articles of War.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee, said after learning of the action taken by Representative Hay that the Senate committee would add the articles of war to the bill when it reaches the Senate next week.

## President's Reasons for Veto.

The veto message is as follows:  
"To the House of Representatives:  
"I have carefully considered the bill (H. R. 14466) entitled:  
"An act making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and now take the liberty of returning it with my objections to its approval.  
"The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the military establishment of this country and wisely and generously provides for the reorganization of the agencies of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suspending the elimination of one of the provisions which have been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the articles of war which has been added to it.  
"The existing articles of war are undoubtedly archaic. They have not undergone comprehensive revision for more than 100 years. They do not afford a basis for the discipline and control of the army in modern conditions, and many continuing changes are frequently made in the government of the military forces which were not contemplated when the present code was formulated. The relations of the government of the United States have greatly broadened within the hundred years. We now have insular possessions and national interests far away from our continental shores. Both the practice of arms and the theory of discipline have long since changed. I, therefore, the more keenly regret to find in the proposed revision of the articles of war presented to me which I cannot give my approval.

## Still Officers of the Army.

"The original act establishing the retired list of the army (act of August 2, 1861) referred to the personnel therein included as only partially retired and provided that a retired officer should be entitled to wear the uniform of his grade, should be borne on the army register and should be subject to the rules and articles of war and to be by general court-martial for any breach of these articles. By the act of July 24, 1876, officers of the army on the retired list were specifically declared to constitute a part of the regular army, a provision which is found repeated in subsequent acts affecting the organization of the army, and the statutes enacted during this period made retired officers of the army available for certain classes of active duty, in time of peace without their consent, and in time of war without their consent. By the recent enactment of national de-

## D. C. BILL CARRIES \$12,846,049.10

Partial Report on Appropriation Measure Is Made to Senate.

ITEMS IN DISAGREEMENT  
MAY NOT ALTER TOTAL

Half-and-Half, Intangible Property Tax and Gas Rate Still to Be Settled.

A partial report on the District appropriation bill, which leaves still in disagreement the half-and-half plan, the proposed tax on intangible property and the proposed reduction in the price of gas, was submitted to the Senate today by Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland.

The bill as agreed to by the conferees carried a total of approximately \$12,846,049.10. The items still in disagreement will change the total of the bill practically not at all, no matter which way they are finally agreed to. This is \$981,657.62 less than the bill passed by the Senate and \$904,229.76 more than the House bill carried.

The Senate agreed to the partial report on the bill, and on motion of Senator Smith, further insisted upon its amendments still in disagreement and asked for another conference with the House.

## Senate Conferees Prevail.

The Senate conferees prevailed in a large number of its amendments. The La Follette amendment providing a retirement and pension system for the police and fire departments was agreed to with an amendment putting the crossing policemen of the District on the same footing with the other members of the police force.

The Senate amendment providing for biennial assessments of real estate in the District, instead of triennial, as at present, was agreed to.

The Senate also prevailed in the matter of public schools, many of the Senate increases were allowed by the conferees. The Senate also prevailed in the matter of many street improvements.

## Hospital Item Stricken Out.

On the other hand, the House conferees succeeded in striking out the Senate amendment providing for the erection of the proposed new municipal hospital, to be known as the Gallinger Hospital.

They also succeeded in striking out the Senate amendment doing away with the new so-called Borland amendment, which has the effect of still further extending the term of the original Borland amendment relative to the pavement of the streets and under which the existing contractor's estimate must pay one-half the cost of the paving and repaving.

The bill as amended by the Senate amendments still in dispute are the Senate amendments relative to the payment of the District of Columbia, the term of the original Borland amendment relative to the pavement of the streets and under which the existing contractor's estimate must pay one-half the cost of the paving and repaving.

## Other Senate Amendments.

Other Senate amendments agreed to by the conferees were as follows:  
An additional inspector at \$1,000 in the office of the superintendent of weights and measures.  
Salaried public utilities commission, \$10,000 instead of \$30,000.

For grading and improving the Department of Insurance, deputy and examiner, \$2,000, instead of \$1,700; two clerks at \$200 each; temporary clerk hire out from \$1,200 to \$300.  
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses for improved vehicles, \$20,000, instead of \$13,500.

For the purchase of a site and erection of a building for the use of the Department of Insurance, \$100,000. For the erection of a third steel shelter at the farmers' produce market, \$100,000.  
For an auto truck for superintendent of weights and measures, \$600.  
For changes at the District repair shop, \$4,800.

For construction of shed in the rear of the repair shop, \$1,500.  
For machines for repair shop, \$3,500.

## For Street Improvements.

Improvements and repairs—Work on streets and avenues, \$196,600 instead of \$186,600. Southwest section schedule, an increase of \$4,700; southeast section schedule, an increase of \$5,300. North-east section schedule, an increase of \$10,000.

Street improvements as follows were agreed to:  
Repave with asphalt granite block roadway of 7th street northwest from R street to the Capitol, \$100,000.  
For repaving B street northwest from 5th to 12th streets, \$28,000.

For improving and repaving Rhode Island avenue from South Dakota avenue to the District line, \$17,000.  
For improving Canal road, \$25,000, an increase of \$15,000.

Southeast—Naylor road, east of Good Hope road, one mile, grade and improve, \$45,000; and the appropriation of \$8,000 contained in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1916 is hereby continued available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1917, and for that purpose is hereby reappropriated.

Northwest—Madison street, from 14th street to Colorado avenue, grade and improve, \$10,000.  
Northwest—Park road, New Hampshire avenue to 14th street, pave, \$17,500.

Northwest—Warder street, Kenyon street to Columbia road, pave, \$4,500.  
Northeast—Bennett road, end of macadam to Central avenue, grade and improve, \$4,500.  
Northeast—Keokuk street, Connecticut avenue to 37th street, grade and improve, \$2,500.

Northeast—Queens Chapel road, Bunker Hill road to District line, grade and improve, \$2,500.  
Northwest—Lamont street, 6th street to Park place, pave, \$2,500.  
Northeast—Lamont street, from Mon-

## FRENCH PROGRESS IN HEAVY ATTACKS ON VERDUN FRONT

Germans Expelled From Section of Fleury, East of the Meuse.

## GERMANIC ASSAULTS ALONG SOMME FUTILE

Berlin Admits Falling Back Before British, Near Martinpuich.

## GEN. HAIG GAINS ELSEWHERE

Teutons Reported to Have Been Tied to Machine Guns to Prevent Flight Before Enemy.

LONDON, August 18.—Heavy attacks were made by the French last night on the Verdun front. After violent fighting at Fleury, east of the Meuse, they expelled the Germans from part of the town which had been captured, says the French official statement of today.

The French also made considerable progress in the region of Thiaumont, in the Verdun sector. Fifty Germans were captured there.

Several German counter attacks on the Somme front south-east of Maurepas were repulsed.

Six determined German counter attacks on the British trenches northwest of Pozieres were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement. Northwest of Bazentin the British captured about one hundred yards of German trenches.

The British have succeeded in driving back the German first line for a short distance on a narrow front southwest of Martinpuich, the Berlin war office admitted today. In other sectors they were completely repulsed, according to the German version, which also declares attacks by the French last night on an extended front in the Verdun region, where fighting is still in progress.

## Small British Gain.

A small British gain also is reported in the London announcement of today which follows:

"Last night the enemy's artillery generally showed increased activity. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, by a small local enterprise, we further extended our gains in the enemy's lines. German trenches in this area were found to be greatly damaged and full of the enemy's dead.

"A further hostile attack from Martinpuich last night was repulsed as completely as were his former attempts yesterday.

## French Official Report.

The French statement of today follows:

"North of the Somme several attempted counter attacks by the enemy against our new positions southeast of Maurepas failed under our fire. We took some prisoners.

"South of the Somme we recovered four machine guns in trenches taken by us on the 16th of July.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) an attack by our troops enabled us, after a violent combat, to drive out the Germans from a portion of the village of Fleury, which they were occupying.

"Some enemy troops are still maintaining themselves in a small number of ruins on the eastern edge of the village. Between Thiaumont and Fleury our troops also made an appreciable advance. Fifty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands. We also captured a machine gun.

"Everywhere else the night was relatively calm."

## German Announcement.

The German war office announcement today says:

"On the right bank of the Meuse," says the official statement, "the enemy attacked in the evening on a wide front between the Thiaumont work and the Chapelle wood. He also attacked repeatedly in the western sector of the Verdun front, but was everywhere repulsed. A French airplane was forced to descend Wednesday, near Nessey, by our anti-aircraft guns."

## Operations in Somme Region.

The German statement recording the operations in the Somme region is as follows:



## LOCAL CLUB IN BIG DEAL FOR PLAYERS

Griffith Trades Boehling and Moeller for Smith and Leonard of Cleveland.

## BY J. ED GRILLO.

One of the biggest base ball deals in which the Washington club has ever figured was consummated this morning, when Dan Moeller and Joe Boehling were traded to the Cleveland club for Elmer Smith, the outfielder, and Leonard, a third baseman, who has been playing with the Columbus club of the American Association all season. Leonard is one of the highest priced players the Cleveland club owned. He was purchased from a minor league club for \$6,000 last fall and was farmed out this spring to Columbus, where he has played sensational ball.

He and Smith will join the team here at once, probably both breaking into the line-up tomorrow, while Boehling and Moeller will leave here at once to don the Cleveland uniform.

Smith is at present hitting .269 for the Indians and early in the season he was leading the league with an average well over the .400 mark. He is a natural hitter, and a change of clubs, it is figured, will be of great help to him. Smith is a youngster and has been with Cleveland for only two years.

Leonard was the most sought-after player in the association, where he has been playing wonderful ball. He is a good hitter and fielder and is a mere boy, so far as age is concerned.

## Will Have New Team.

"We are going to have a new ball team here, and it was with this in view that I made the deal of Boehling and Moeller to Cleveland for Smith and Leonard, two young players who will prove of more value to us than the players I am letting go," was the announcement made by Manager Griffith this morning.

Moeller came here with Eddie Foster from the Rochester club in 1912, when Griffith took charge of the team. Boehling was an amateur pitcher in Richmond when he came here for trial, but was farmed out to several clubs before he came back and made good. At one stage of his career he won twelve straight games for the Nationals.

## "CATHOLIC WEEK" PROGRAM.

Preliminary Meetings Held Preparatory to Convention in New York. NEW YORK, August 18.—Meetings preliminary to the "Catholic week" of conventions of Catholic societies began here today with the opening session of the Catholic Press Association and a preparatory meeting of the committee on social propaganda of the German Catholic Central Verein. Sessions of these two organizations will continue tomorrow.

## Scarcity of Materials in Germany Results in a Thrift Campaign.

German economies assume enormous proportions; saving wrapping paper, twine and tin; a substitute for coffee; women's skirts are cut narrow to save the materials. Read this interesting article in The Sunday Star.

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## FRAMES SPEECHES ALONG BROAD LINES

Candidate Hughes Yields Very Little, and Reluctantly, to State Issues.

COURSE DISAPPOINTING TO WESTERN LEADERS

Takes Ground He Is Talking to Whole Country and Will Not Sectionalize Addresses.

## BY N. O. MESSENGER.

TACOMA, Wash., August 18.—Mr. Hughes is apparently framing his campaign speeches along broad general lines of his own, and is yielding very little, and that reluctantly, to the demands of local republicans for specialization in the states where he speaks. This policy is somewhat disconcerting to the respective state leaders and party workers, and is in part responsible for the traces of disappointment over his utterances which are discernible along the trail he has traveled.

Mr. Hughes takes the broad ground that he is talking to the entire country and for the whole people, and that he will not either sectionalize or specialize his speeches. He will talk protection as a policy for the party, but will not apply it to one state or one set of schedules particularly.

## Butte Is Disappointing.

When Mr. Hughes reached Butte, Mont., that important community was much wrought up over the imposition by the democratic Congress of the 5 per cent tax on copper, which is the principal product of Butte and neighborhood. Everybody was excited over it, resentment ran high even among democrats, and the local republicans expected he would make a broadside attack on that particular piece of legislation inimical to the section.

But he did not. He only reprehended in a general way the imposition of a tax on muniton material and refused to give Butte any special sympathy as a victim or as a horrible example. The republicans plainly were disappointed, and the democrats, in the language of that sportsman "cheered" that he had "overlooked" a bet. Likewise when he reached this state, where the development of Alaska is secondary only to the protection of the industries of Washington in the public interest, it was thought that he would dilate upon the subject of the development and care of Alaska. But he did not. He devoted one sentence to the subject, saying that Alaska was a great territory, and he hoped to see it developed.

Republicans were plainly disappointed and chagrined and the democrats have been quick to seize upon his scant notice of this question, which is of vital interest to every one, and are saying that he has "overlooked" it. Neither did he utilize the opportunity so close at hand to itemize the damage done by the tariff on the copper which is laid to the democratic tariff, although he had material in plenty.

## Two Sides to Question.

Those who were disappointed over the brief notice given Alaska, realize, however, that the Alaskan development question has two sides. Conservation enters into it, and there are two schools of conservationists, those who want the country locked up and those who want it thrown wide open.

It is already quite apparent that Mr. Hughes is having his troubles in this coast region trying to keep on an even keel between the progressives and the regulars, an echo of the situation which aroused complaint in the east.

It will be recalled that immediately after the appointment of the campaign committee, mutterings were heard that the progressives were getting the lead and that the regulars feared that they might have to wait for the second battle.

## Has View to Harmony.

It is quite well understood here, however, that for the sake of harmony, Mr. Hughes is intent upon giving greatest possible recognition to the progressives.

The only fear of some of the west coast leaders is that from their viewpoint he may sacrifice efficiency to harmony, and yet it is realized full well that progressive votes must be obtained to carry the state.

## DEUTSCHLAND BACK HOME, IT IS CLAIMED

GENEVA, August 18, via Paris, 5:40 p.m.—A private telegram received today from Berlin by the Neue Zurich Zeitung says that the German submarine Deutschland arrived safely yesterday at Bremen from the United States.

During the long conference of the general committee of the employees to be principally under discussion was that by the acceptance of an eight-hour day with pro rata overtime, there would be no punitive provision curbing the work of the employees as a per hour overtime they might wish. The employees protest that their principal reason for making a suit demand for time-and-a-half overtime is really to get the railroad to curtail the overtime to a minimum. If they can force overtime work at the same wage per hour there would be no penalty against them for overtime.

While the side of the question was being discussed, Judge William L. Chambers, United States commissioner of mediation and conciliation, called to the hall for conference with the four brotherhood chiefs. As he left the conference he said he had been called in to answer some questions on which the men had doubts and that they had asked him to do so.

## PEOPLE ARE FIRST, PRESIDENT INSISTS, ON RAILROAD ROW

Transportation Chiefs Go Into Conference at White House.

EMPLOYEES HOLD BACK ACCEPTING PROPOSITION

Believed to Be Willing, But Reluctant to Show Anxiety.

## VOTE TAKING THIS AFTERNOON

Expected That Brotherhoods Will Acquiesce When Called for Answer by Chief Magistrate.

Thirty-one railroad presidents today told President Wilson they stood by the decision of their managers' committee that an eight-hour day was impracticable.

President Wilson refused to take "no" for an answer to his proposal that they accept the eight-hour day and asked them to return to the White House tomorrow with their managers for another conference.

To devote his entire time to efforts to settle the differences threatening a strike the President, for the second time within a week, canceled his cabinet meeting. The White House conference started at 2 o'clock.

That the interests of the 100,000,000 people of the country, whose custodian he is, are paramount to the interests of any or all brotherhoods, on the one hand, or a combination of railroad capital, on the other, is the position of the President. Both to the committee of 640 chairmen from the brotherhoods on the various railroad systems, and to more than a score of railroad presidents this afternoon the President is making that fact clear.

## Appeal to Patriotism.

He is appealing to their patriotism to reconcile their controversy by mutual concessions. He has suggested what he believes would be a just ground of settlement, at the same time letting the leaders know that if they fail to recognize their mutual interests he will use all his authority as President to force an acceptance.

While the President and all administration officials in close touch with the case expected that the President would have before him, when the meeting was announced, to take an acceptance of his proposition from the brotherhood leaders, the meeting started without such action having been taken.

## Vote Taken by Committee.

Shortly after noon a vote on the President's proposal was begun in the employees' meeting.

The vote taken in the hall at 1:30 that afternoon